

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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 “ 25 for each cent.

VOL. LXIII. GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1863. NO. 42.

Notice to Builders.
 A MEETING will be a meeting of the School Di-
 rectors on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the
 School House, to consider the report of the School
 Committee, and to transact other business.

What this rebellion cost.

Aug. 11, 1862.—31	<p>"Twas when the cause of freedom waned, wide as between heaven and earth. To pay you well for doing so, and double fully the wife was oven a world of bones and to the bargain."</p>	<p>much more thorough. G. When plowing in warm weather you A letter from Sibley's expedition, dated James river, July 21st, says: "A battle is shed in this sublime struggle for the life.</p>
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A Joint Resolution Proposing Certain

There shall be an additional section to the No braver in e'er left his home,
No nobler, none more true, placed a little table by my side, laid a
Judicial District of Missouri," remarked a
Seymour to prohibit all persons recreating
the little basins hold water, consequently
during good behavior—punish public de-

Which "bowed to greet her on the brook's bright
shore,"
stung my soul. I rose from my knees in
anguish of spirit.

JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

All clouds above
The dark, dreary, and gloomy
The face; my soul and Satan bade me curse
Who would a God?

de Chartres.

the heartiest sympathies, arriving at the
effect to open a seam to the depth of fifty
just conception of the duties of American

certain Amendments to the Constitution, as the precious sleeper to the long still rest. No morbid taint wild strangled distress, in the same way, without the thought of death on the same voyage, he found himself in what debt, he, about \$30,000. In the same period, upwards of \$20,000 have been expended of the Republic—the destinies of a hundred millions immediate and remote are

Headquarters, City of New York, July 20, 1863

it reported to these headquarters will meet with summary and severe punishment.

Questions for a Wife.

DEBUTING. Article, at the store of G. and S. peace, which cheats you with the delusion that your husband deserved your answer. D. — "Good morning, G. — Ready to hear from you?"

[illegible]

...ARS. WINSLOW'S soothing Syrup for
aggravated by the severity with which some
his minister that he must forgive a certain
broad grin

received from New York, one of the Pathfinders, and
 design of the NEW FRONT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.org 1947-1950

Lieut. Col. Flanigan at Home.

THE PEOPLE TURN OUT EN MASSE TO DO HIM HONOR.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 14.]

The reception of Col. Flanigan yesterday afternoon was one of the most spontaneous proceedings that has ever been witnessed in the city of Detroit. The entire city turned out and large numbers from the country flocked in to witness the reception of one of Michigan's gallant soldiers. It is estimated that over ten thousand persons were present, and the enthusiastic manner in which Colonel Flanigan was welcomed back, shows the true valuation that is placed by the entire populace on the services of the noble soldier who went forth to defend the honor of his country's flag, and to battle for the Constitution and the Union against domestic traitors.

A Deputation proceeded to Toledo, Wednesday night, where they met the Colonel and escorted him home.

The train arrived shortly after one o'clock, at the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Depot. Upon the approach of the cars, the Invalid Corps Battery, Captain Sawyer, fired a salute, and amid the most enthusiastic and loud hurrahs, Col. Flanigan was escorted to the speakers' stand, that had been erected for the purpose.

Colonel F. looks quite pale and haggard, from the effects of his recent sufferings, yet he was buoyant in spirit, and looked as cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances.

On the stand at the depot were the following gentlemen: The venerable Lewis Cass, Hon. Z. Chandler, His Honor Judge Wilkins, Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, Adj. Geo. Robertson, ex-Mayor Flanigan, of Kingston, C. W. (brother of the Lieut. Col.) Acting Mayor F. B. Phelps, Ald. Farrand, Ald. Cioett, Hon. Henry Barnes and Major Way, of the 9th Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Flanigan, on leaving the train, was received with rousing cheers and conducted to the stand. Acting Mayor Phelps welcomed him to Detroit in the following address:

As the representative of the Chief Executive officer of the city, and expressing to you assurance you, the unanimous and hearty feeling of all your fellow citizens, I bid you "Welcome home." Less than a year ago you went forth from among us, resigning a position of honor and emolument, giving up the comforts of home, and cheerfully devoting yourself to the sacrifices and perils of war. The community which has known and esteemed you from youth, has not forgotten you in your absence. The high anticipations of your fellow citizens have not been disappointed; we have heard with pleasure and pride of your zealous and faithful discharge of all the duties of your position—of your cheerful endurance of all the hardships of the soldier's life—of your self-sacrificing and heroic courage on every battle field where your gallant regiment has been called to meet the enemies of the Union. Believe me, Sir, the applause and congratulations which you hear this day are the spontaneous and sincere tribute of that gratitude and admiration which the people always offer to patriotism and valor; and these feelings will not pass away with the ceremonies of this occasion. By your patriotic services and sacrifices as a soldier, you have earned the lasting regard of a community which has long known and respected you as a citizen.

And long after this unhappy contest is ended, and when peace smiles once more upon a restored Union, your name will be written high among those whom the people will delight to honor. Again, Sir, in behalf of your fellow citizens, I offer you a warm and heart-felt welcome to your home.

Lieut. Col. Flanigan responded substantially as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND FRIENDS—I am very much obliged to you all for this reception. I am not a maker of speeches, as all my friends know, and I only wish to thank you for your appreciation of my services. You estimate them, however, far more than they are worth. I went out from among you because I felt it my duty to do so, and to stay as long as I could be of any service. I met with a severe accident at Gettysburg, which sent me home, and I am most happy to again see all my old friends.

Our regiment came out from the battle of Gettysburg almost annihilated. We endeavored to sustain our reputation, and did it, sacrificing lives by the hundred. A call is now being made for assistance to fill up these thinned ranks. Efforts are being put forth throughout the country to place an army in the field to sustain those who have battled so gloriously for the old flag, and I am glad to see you all gathered together here, not so much, I hope, to do honor to me as to render a tribute to those noble fellows now in the field. (Cheers.) I only represent a very small part of them. Those in the field ask your assistance, and they are entitled to it. See to it that they have it.

We have seen some hard times, but the battle of Gettysburg I consider the knell of the rebellion. It was re-echoed at Vicksburg; and then by Banks at Port Hudson, until now it rings throughout the whole land. All that is now needed is a prompt, energetic and unanimous effort to send forward men into the field, without regard to what we think of this thing or that. Let us all go in for the Union, for our country! Let us rally round the old flag—the best flag that ever floated to the breeze of heaven! (Cheers.)

I have no speech to make, as I told you at first. I wish I could shake hands with you all, and embrace every soldier, for they are patriots. (Cheers.) Some time, when I feel stronger, I hope I shall be able to do the subject better justice. (Cheers, cries of "Your actions speak for you.")

At the conclusion of his speech, cheers were given for Lieut. Col. Flanigan, the 24th, and Col. Morrow. Col. Flanigan then asked for three cheers for the "old flag," and three more for "the brave, gallant, and tried leader of the 24th, Col. Morrow." They were given with a will.

Alderman Cioett, Chairman of the Committee on Reception, then presented a copy of the resolutions of the Common Council, beautifully written on parchment, with the seal of the City of Detroit, saying:

"Lt. Col. FLANIGAN. In behalf of the Common Council of the City of Detroit, I hereby present you a copy of the resolutions, expressive of the high respect of that body for the gallant services and generous sacrifices made by you in the defence

of our Country and for the preservation of the Union, and tendering you the hospitalities of Detroit on your return home, in all of which, I assure you, I heartily sympathize, and wish you a speedy recovery to health and prosperity."

To which Lt. Col. Flanigan replied:

ALDERMAN CIOETT—Sir: I tender to the Common Council my gratitude for the kind feelings expressed in these resolutions, and accept for yourself my thanks for the very flattering manner in which they have been presented.

After the ceremonies at the depot, a procession was formed, of several divisions of military associations and citizens, numbering thousands.

The route of the procession was as follows: From the Detroit and Milwaukee depot up Brush street to Jefferson avenue, down Jefferson avenue to Col. Flanigan's residence.

At the depot the decorations were very complete. Through the indefatigable exertions of officer Joy, Capt. John Pridgen, and the employees of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad generally, a stand for the speakers had been erected at the western end of the passenger depot, which was surrounded by banners. Over the whole was suspended a large flag, with the word "Michigan" upon it. At either end of this was suspended the tri-color of France and the Stars and Stripes. The stand itself was covered with a large American banner. A few feet in front was suspended a flag upon which was represented a huge game cock. Numerous other flags greeted the depot and other buildings attached.

Just outside of the depot there was suspended across Brush street a banner bearing the inscription: "Welcome to your home and friends." This device was the work of Mrs. Lee. Along the whole line of the procession, flags and devices of all descriptions were fluttering in the breeze. Among the number we noticed a large and beautiful shield in front of Godfrey, Dean & Co's, upon which was inscribed: "Welcome Home, Gallant Defender of the Union." Suspended across from the Merrill Block to Mr. Farnsworth's shoe store, was a banner upon which was the following inscription: "Honor to the 24th—Fredericksburg and Gettysburg." The Michigan Insurance Bank buildings, in which is the Military Commandant's office, was literally covered with flags, as was also the front of the Michigan Exchange, and a large number of other public places and private dwellings. Suspended across the street from the former place was the remnant of the national colors borne by the noble 24th. Its tattered and torn appearance betokened that it had indeed passed through a fiery ordeal.

Throughout the whole line of procession citizens lined the sidewalks and greeted Col. Flanigan with cheer upon cheer, waving of handkerchiefs and flags. The people vied with each other in doing honor to the brave and gallant soldier. Every person strove hard to get a glimpse of him. To these salutations, Col. F. returned his appreciation with bows, &c. It indeed was a continued ovation, and in many instances the vast crowd could scarcely be retained from rushing upon the carriage to shake hands with him and to greet him.

The procession was very lengthy, the arrangements being carried out to perfection. After arriving at the Colonel's house the crowd were loth to depart, and he was loth to part with them; but as he was much fatigued repose was necessary. Before dispersing, however they gave vent to their feelings in cheer upon cheer.

Arrest of Colonel Greager.

For a week or two past considerable feeling has prevailed among the farmers in Frederick county, Md., in consequence of some of their slaves having, it is alleged, been enlisted in the military service by Col. J. P. Greager, formerly of this city who is said to be recruiting for Colonel Birney's negro regiment. The circumstances are related in substance as follows:

Among a number of recruits obtained were several slaves, including one owned by Mr. E. Greager, a Union citizen of the county, and a relative of the colored. This gave rise to expressions of disapprobation on the part of the Union men of the county, but nothing transpired in opposition to such a course of proceeding until Sunday last. On that day, it is alleged, Col. Greager visited Frederick city and attended the African Church. After service he addressed the colored persons present, and succeeded in inducing several to enlist, among them a slave of Mr. John Leats. Col. G. soon after left the town for his camp at Union bridge, in Carroll county.

During the afternoon Mr. Greager obtained a writ for his arrest and placed it in the hands of the sheriff of Frederick county. The latter officer summoned a posse *comitatus*, and about nine o'clock at night overtook and arrested Col. G. at the house of a colored man named John Stanton, ten miles northeast of Frederick, near Walker's mill. He was immediately taken back to Frederick city, and after an examination before Justice Mahony, was in default of \$1,000 bail, committed to jail to answer the charge of enticing slaves to escape from their owners. Under a law of Maryland, every person convicted of enticing slaves to escape is subject to an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six nor more than fifteen years.—*Baltimore Sun*.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—While a number of persons were bathing in the surf at East Hampton, L. I., last week, they were carried off by a strong undertow, and were in great peril. A promising son of Col. Talmidge, of Round-brook, was lost, in spite of extraordinary exertions to save him. Gen. McClellan, Mr. Montell, of Baltimore, and a son of Rev. Dr. Phillips, of New York, and several others, were bathing at the same time. All thought themselves lost. Mr. Montell, feeling his helpless situation, said to Gen. McClellan, "We are lost; to which the General made no reply, but watching an incoming wave, sprang up with it, and was borne towards the shore, where he was enabled to extricate himself from the danger. His companions were also saved in the same way.—*N. Y. Times*.

Late advices from California inform us of the discovery of a very rich gold mining region in the San Francisco mountains, east of the Colorado River. There is much excitement amongst the people there concerning this, which they are pleased to denounce a new California.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 25, 1863.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

DANIEL AGNEW,

OF DEWEY COUNTY.

Pennsylvania College.

We regret to mention that Prof. MULLENBERG has resigned his chair in the College—the resignation to take effect in one year. We hope, with the *Lutheran & Missionary*, that the friends of the Institution will leave nothing undone to retain one who adorns his place with all the grace of a finished scholar, and the virtues of a refined and Christian gentleman. It will be a great misfortune to Pennsylvania College to lose Prof. MULLENBERG, and we hope the calamity may yet be averted. The Trustees, we are confident, will put forth a strong effort to this end. In case of a vacancy in this chair, the *Spectator* of Pennsylvania has the nominating power."

Capt. Bell's company of Cavalry arrived here on Sunday last. They have been in active service as scouts, and doing Provost duty. They are finely and fully equipped. They make a respectable appearance. There has been also another company of Cavalry here for a week or two, searching up Government property through the county, under the direction of the Quarter Master. They are gathering up quite a considerable amount of articles of different kinds belonging to the Government. What will be Capt. BELL's destination, and assigned duty, we do not yet know.

The 2d Coal Regt., from Philadelphia, under the command of Col. Hopkinson, which has been in this place for several weeks, doing Provost Marshal duty, left for Philadelphia by cars yesterday, and will be mustered out of service to day.

Gen. FERRY has arrived in this place and taken command of the post, relieving Col. HOPKINSON; and Capt. BELL, of the Cavalry, has been appointed Provost Marshal, succeeding Lieut. Col. BURKE, of the 2d Coal Regt.

We give in another column an account of the reception of Lieut. Col. FLANIGAN, of Detroit, at his home. The Col. lost his leg in the first day's fight at Gettysburg. He was the guest of the Editor of the *Sentinel*, during his confinement here; and from daily intercourse with him, we wonder not that his welcome to his home was so enthusiastic. It speaks well for his popularity there. We are pleased to know that he arrived home in safety and comparative comfort.

On Friday last, several wounded Rebel officers were removed from the Seminary Hospital in this place, by railroad, to Baltimore. We do not know where their future destination is. Amongst them were Maj. Gen. Trimble, Brig. Gen. Kemper, Capt. Leaphart, and Lieuts. Shurler and Grogan. We understand that Gen. Kemper was very indignant at his removal from the comfortable quarters he had at the Seminary, where he had been so well attended to by female sympathizers, and growled at everything and everybody on his way to Baltimore. He certainly fared much better here than our Union prisoners do at Richmond, and no wonder he was loth to leave.

A REQUEST.—Mr. Daniel W. Hall, of Washington city, recently by his will left the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg three thousand dollars in seven and a half scholarships. The widow of the deceased was entitled by will to the use of the money during her life. But she generously relinquished the right, and sent by Rev. Mr. Butler a check for the amount of \$3,000.—*Lutheran Observer*.

At the late meeting of the Trustees of Pennsylvania College, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. JAMES L. SHOCK, of New York.

Responses to the appeals made by the Directors of the Seminary and Trustees of College, for aid in repairing the injuries done in the late battles, are being already made.—Amongst them are the following: George Metzger, Carlisle, \$20; W. B. Dodge, and lady, New York, \$100; Rev. W. H. Dixon's congregation, St. James, \$5.41; Grebb's, \$4.50; Liverpool, \$2.04; Rev. F. A. St. Keller, Reading, \$5; Rev. J. W. Early, Leacock, \$4; Miss Nancy Motter, Frederick, \$50; Rev. Dr. Diehl's congregation, \$50; Mary C. and S. Maggie Applemon, Bloomsburg, Pa. \$20.

Let it be remembered that this wicked rebellion would have been crushed out at least eighteen months ago, and neither the first nor second draft would have been necessary if it had not been for the aid given to the rebels by their Northern sympathizers and supporters. Those who are most loud in denunciation of the conscription law are alone responsible for its enactment. The conscription law is an effect, not a cause.

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United States Christian Commission.

The United States Christian Commission gratefully acknowledge the reception of the following additional stores for the sick and wounded at Gettysburg:

Rev. N. Dodge, Cedar Hill Sanitary, 1 gallon domestic wine; Octorara Soldiers' Relief Association, 3 boxes, 1 bag fruit, 1 bundle bed clothes; Mrs. Wagner, Frankfort, Pa., 2 baskets bread; Mrs. Engler, Westminster, 5 pounds butter, 4 dozen eggs, 2 cups jelly; Mrs. Hasbard, 3 packages hospital stores; Mrs. Moore, 3 packages goods; Mr. H. Meyers, lot bread and cakes; Mrs. Harris, 29 boxes and 6 barrels; Mrs. Blythe, Fairfield, 1 cap jelly, 1 bag fruit, St. Paul's and Zion Churches, Northampton county, 2 boxes and 2 barrels; G. H. R. Shumway, 1 trunk shirts, wine, &c.; Miss P. Smith, Uniontown, Md., 1 basket, waffles, jellies, &c.; Ladies' Association, West Liberty, Baltimore county, 2 boxes and 1 barrel of Vegetables, Fruits, &c.; Mrs. E. E. Shearer, 1 gallon domestic wine; Mrs. Meyers, York Springs, 2 baskets provisions and 1 pot applebutter.

Donations in Money.—From Trinity Lutheran Church, (Rev. N. Scheelberg, Pastor,) per Prof. H. L. Steever, \$22.00; Charles Clark, \$1; Mrs. Keim, Dauphin county, \$1; James Bland, Cumberland county, \$1; Rev. A. H. Barnitz, per Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., \$5; York Springs Union Sunday School, per J. A. Gardner, \$7.30; Rev. S. H. Glick, Sandwich Islands, \$5; Rev. J. Zimmerman, St. Clairsville, Bedford county, Pa., \$10; Presbyterian and M. E. congregations of Delaware City, per Thomas Montgomery, \$11.12; S. M. Maxcey, Gardiner, Maine, \$3. Total \$86.42. Amount previously acknowledged \$987.55. Whole amount received \$1073.97.

R. G. McCABRY, Chairman Local Committee.

Dr. Junkin on the War.

The Rev. Dr. JUNKIN will deliver an address on the War, at the Court-house, this evening, at 7 o'clock. From the high character of the Rev. Dr., the public may expect a very interesting address.

Rev. Wm. M. REYNOLDS, D. D., formerly Professor in our College, has entered the Episcopal Church.

The Franklin county Union Convention assembled at Chambersburg on the 17th, and settled T. Jefferson Hill, for the Assembly; K. S. Taylor, Prothonotary; Henry Strickler, Register and Recorder; W. G. Mitchell, Clerk of the Courts; James Elden, Treasurer; Henry Good, Commissioner; John Doeblir, Director; and Wm. S. Amberdon, Auditor.

The prolongation of the war for the last eighteen months has sacrificed at least two hundred thousand lives, created an additional debt of about eight hundred millions of dollars, and filled the land with widows and orphans. Recollect that the war would not have been thus prolonged, but for the aid and comfort furnished by their Northern allies.

GENERAL BARKSDALE.—Jeff. Davis, in a letter to the Governor of Mississippi, announcing the death at Gettysburg of General Barksdale, says: "He died like a hero at the head of a brigade of heroes."

General Halleck has issued orders to execute General W. H. Lee and Captain Winder as soon as information is received at Fortress Monroe that the Rebels have executed Captains Sawyer and Flynn. The Richmond papers of Saturday the 15th, however make no mention of the execution of these officers, which was appointed for Friday, and the probability is that the matter has been dropped.

The Chattanooga Rebel speaks doubtfully of the state of affairs at Charleston, and "looks for the worst," notwithstanding the journals of that city "put the best face on the matter from motives of patriotism." The Savannah *Republican* bitterly denounces the re construction talk current in North Carolina. The same paper gives publicity to a report that General Lee had resigned in consequence of a "sour letter" from Jeff. Davis. The Montgomery *Mail* reports the resignation of the Rebel General Sterling Price, of Missouri, and says he has retired from the army in Arkansas.

The Southern Bank of Kentucky, in Carrollton, Carroll county, was robbed on Thursday morning by about sixteen men in uniforms, who represented themselves as belonging to Call's Rebel cavalry. After removing all the money from the bank, amounting to \$130,000, and burning the papers therein, they mounted their horses and started off in the direction of Owen county.

The report of numerous desertions from Lee's army is reiterated. They are said to outnumber the accessions received from all sources. The number of men coming within our lines is much greater than over before, but they are believed to be only about one-tenth of the whole—the other nine-tenths making their way to their homes.

Another raid has been made into the interior of North Carolina. The cavalry passed through Edenton, and opened communication with South Mills; thence they proceeded to Pasquotank and Hertford, and while about half way between the two places were attacked by guerrillas, and in the skirmish lost two wounded riflemen. They killed thirty guerrillas and drove several into the Disual Swamp, who were drowned.

The Rebels in Mississippi are busily engaged in burning the cotton which is pledged for the redemption of the Rebel loan in Europe. The holders of the loan, when they hear of this general cotton confiscation, will be apt to act as if they had heard *bad* news.

National Union State Central Committee.

The following comprises the members of the National Union State Central Committee:

Wayne McVough, of Chester Co., Chairman. Edward G. Falmestock, John B. Peinter, James L. Graham, William Henry, Samuel L. Russell, W. M. Baird, James M. Hewitt, Robert B. Carahan, A. H. Spaulding, George Lea, Chas. McCandless, A. A. Bager, W. W. Wolsenring, H. H. McCallister, George W. Latkey, W. W. Hays, Henry Zoutler, Smith Fuller, Samuel E. Duffield, Samuel E. Watson, Joseph H. Aldie, B. F. Bear, S. W. P. Boyd, Peter Martin, Frederick Myers, John W. Wallace, John George, Dr. H. Oliver, Dr. Samuel Hays, H. D. Maxwell, M. A. Taggart, R. R. Guthrie, John M. Butler, Edward H. Merriell, C. A. Walburn, David Heiler, Wm. B. Mann, James H. Campbell, John Bieger, William Pickens, Thomas J. Ingram, L. E. Fitch, Wm. H. Cobb, John B. Linn.

The last news from Charleston, though coming through Rebel sources, yet gives the most glorious assurance that the work of reducing Fort Sumter is progressing to a triumphant conclusion. The despatch, published in the *Richmond Whig* of Friday, is dated at Charleston on Thursday. It does not particulars as to when the assault commenced, but states that for twenty-four hours a steady and continuous fire had been directed against Fort Sumter from our batteries on Morris Island. "The fire," we are told, "begins to tell on Fort Sumter, which replies only at long intervals," and again, "the 200-pound Parrots are too much for Fort Sumter, and the Fort only replies at intervals." Governor Bonham had issued a proclamation urging the removal of all non-combatants from the city. Evidently the Charlestonians were beginning to see that the end was near. It is true some bragadoos are added to the effect that the defence of the harbor does not depend mainly on Fort Sumter, and that it has been determined "to defend the city, street by street and house by house as long as a foot of earth is left." But such declarations, are, under the circumstances, but confessions of defeat. Fort Sumter is the key to the harbor, and with the harbor once open to our Monitors, a further attempt to hold the city would be as futile as it would be mad. The fall of Sumter, and by this time it is probably either ours or a mass of ruins, will force the Rebels to abandon all of Morris Island, and though there may be heavy work to be done afterwards, yet the advantages will be so manifestly with our forces that the final reduction of the city will be only a question of time—and a short time at that.

A despatch from Memphis announces that Gen. Harburt had sent an expedition to Grenada, Miss., which drove the Rebels out of the town and destroyed fifty-seven locomotives and over four hundred cars. These locomotives and cars belonged to the different Southern railroads concentrating at Jackson, and which the Rebels removed from there for safety. Their supposed loss, when Jackson was captured, was pronounced by the *Richmond Whig* "incalculably important and wholly irreparable." The expedition also destroyed the depot buildings, a large amount of ordnance and commissary stores, and returned in safety."

The effect of the first day's fire from General Gilmore's batteries on Sumter was very damaging. A false wall, which the Rebels had erected to protect the gorge wall, which is exposed to the fire from the land batteries, was completely demolished, while the old wall was bored full of holes, the parapet crushed and torn, and the northwest corner of the Fort garbled and enckel down almost to the water's edge. Our despatch closes at Tuesday noon, when the land batteries were keeping up the bombardment, whilst two of the Monitors were keeping Fort Wagner silent, the rest of the Navy being unengaged.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Prominent officers serving before Charleston express themselves, in private letters received here to-day, as earnestly hopeful of the result of the combined military and naval operations, but they do not mention any time for the reduction of Fort Sumter, &c., as promised by enthusiastic newspaper correspondents. The work being heavy, and requiring the utmost skill and caution, they, with a full apprehension of all difficulties, purposely refrain from exciting expectations of an immediate and complete victory; nor are speedy results of such a character anticipated by gentlemen in Washington who are best acquainted with the plans and intentions of the commanding officers.

Notes of various denominations and in imitation of the government greenbacks are in circulation. They purport to be on the government bank, which does not exist, are dated Washington, District of Columbia, November 16th, 1862, and signed J. Winslow, Cashier, and Harvey Tatten, President. They are supposed to emanate from New York.

The three powers—England, France, and Austria—have agreed to join in a common note to Russia. The premonitions of war were again threatening. The iron rail, building in England for Russia, had been hurriedly incomplete, the Vienna and Warsaw railroad had been seized for the transportation of troops, and the Paris Bourse was again excited. British consuls closed at 923 and 927 8 for money.

At a special meeting of the members of Co. K, 1st Regt. Penn'a. Reserves, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty, through the casualties of war, to take from among us another of our loved comrades, WILLIAM MCGREW, one who was ever found where duty called, and who, during our late and arduous campaign into Pennsylvania, proved himself ready and willing to fall in defence of his country and her rights, we deem it proper to express our high esteem of his many generous qualities as a friend, as well as our high appreciation of him as a soldier.

Resolved, That while we recognize the hand of God in this as in all afflictions, we cannot but regret the event which caused our separation from one who from his evenness of temper and nobleness of character on all occasions, had won the esteem and admiration of us all.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his memory, and that we deplore the causes which have hindered us from paying the last tribute of respect to his remains.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the county papers, and that a copy of the same be prepared and signed by the members of the Company, and be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

JOHN G. BRANDON, Chairman. SAMUEL KECKLER, Secretary. SAMUEL A. YOUNG, COMMITTEE. HARRY H. BEASER.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.—The loyal people of Ohio are wide awake to the issue that is to be decided at the election in October. Both the candidates for Governor have heretofore acted with the Democratic party. Through the Union candidate, some years since edited the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, the principal Democratic organ in the State; but, since many of that party have become infected with the virus of Secession, he has refused to act with them. Vallandigham, his opponent, is well known as a sympathizer with treason. The Union people are resolved to rebuke in an effective way the nomination of such a candidate, and their spirit and enthusiasm are said to be without a parallel since the Harrison campaign in 1860. Last week a meeting was held in Urbana, Champion county, at which the various township delegations came in with shouts and banners. One township, (Saleen) sent a delegation of 1,000, another 1,200, and others nearly as many. One double wagon was drawn by forty-two horses, another by thirty, another was beautifully decorated; the body was in Monitor form, tastefully shaded by oak and cedar. In the wagon were thirty-five Union girls, and on the horses were Union boys in Zouave costume. Other wagons, variously ornamented, were also in the procession. One from Goshen had the motto: "Dr. U. S. Grant's Vicksburg Pills," the pills being a couple of mammoth balls brought from the Mississippi Gibraltar. The houses in the town were decorated with flags and mottoes. One of the principal halls had a banner indorsed:

Champaign County Boys—Heroes of Shiloh, Port Republic, Cheat Mountain, Antietam, Perryville, Stone River, Chancellorsville, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Gettysburg—shall have no fire in their rear."

The crowd was addressed by Colonel Charles Anderson, brother of Maj. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, who is the Union nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and by Colonel Lawrence, Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, late M. C., and General Platt. This demonstration indicates that the masses of the people are true to the Union and the Government, and that our noble patriots who are upholding the honor of the flag in the field will not lack friends and sustainers at home.

The Albany Evening Journal asserts, after a careful examination of the returns, that there will be in the next Congress not only an overwhelming majority in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, but a majority who will cast their votes for the election of a firm friend of the Administration as Speaker. The next House of Representatives, so far as chosen, is politically divided as follows:

Adm. and War Unionists, 84
Opposition, 74
Kentucky Delegation, 8
To be returned:
Missouri, 1 Delaware, 1
California, 3 Maryland, 6
Vermont, 3 West Virginia, 4
Total, 118

Speaking of Governor Curtin's nomination, the *Meadville Republican* observes that this mark of confidence was due to him, and is a well-deserved reward for the untiring energy with which he has devoted himself to the welfare of the State and nation in these perilous times. His assiduous labors, moreover, in behalf of the soldiers who have gone from this State, give assurance that their interests will not suffer in the future, and is in striking contrast with the conduct of Judge Woodward, the Democratic candidate, who approves of the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, refusing to the soldiers the privilege of saying by their voices how the affairs of the country shall be managed.

By the steamship Asia, via Cape Race, we have foreign advices. The London Globe announces, apparently with semi-official authority, that the American conscription is not "a menace to England," and that there is "no interruption of the general amity 'between the two countries'." There is a notable change in this talk from the tone which the same paper used toward this country a few months back. The Rebel loan on the 7th was at 27 25 discount. The three powers—England, France, and Austria—have agreed to join in a common note to Russia. The premonitions of war were again threatening. The iron rail, building in England for Russia, had been hurriedly incomplete, the Vienna and Warsaw railroad had been seized for the transportation of troops, and the Paris Bourse was again excited. British consuls closed at 923 and 927 8 for money.

Communicated.

At a special meeting of the members of Co. K, 1st Regt. Penn'a. Reserves, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty, through the casualties of war, to take from among us another of our loved comrades, WILLIAM MCGREW, one who was ever found where duty called, and who, during our late and arduous campaign into Pennsylvania, proved himself ready and willing to fall in defence of his country and her rights, we deem it proper to express our high esteem of his many generous qualities as a friend, as well as our high appreciation of him as a soldier.

Resolved, That while we recognize the hand of God in this as in all afflictions, we cannot but regret the event which caused our separation from one who from his evenness of temper and nobleness of character on all occasions, had won the esteem and admiration of us all.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his memory, and that we deplore the causes which have hindered us from paying the last tribute of respect to his remains.

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NOT A RUM DRINK!

NOT A RUM DRINK!
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT
A pure tonic, that will relieve the Afflicted,
and not make Drunkards.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS.
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WILL EFFECTUALLY AND MOST CERTAINLY
CURE ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM A
DISORDERED
LIVER,
STOMACH,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
Will arise every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disense of the Kidneys, Disense arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following symptoms resulting from disense of the digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digestion, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried or Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Sinking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dulls or Webs before the Eyes, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Disfigurement of the Face.

Flushing, Yellowness of the Skin and Sudden Effluvia of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart Bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has ceased and will continue to cease, as long as they can be sold hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of every kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get one Bottle Hooch's German Bitters and add three quarts of Good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far exceed all medicinal liquors and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hooch's

and suffer in connection with a good article of Beer, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will give you a good appetite, will give you strong healthy nerves, will give you brisk and energetic feelings, will enable you to cheer well, and will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, &c.

Those suffering from broken down and delicate Constitutions, from whatever cause, either in male or female, will find in Hoopland's German Bitters, a remedy that will bring them to their usual health. Such has been the case in thousands of instances, and a fair trial is but required to prove the assertion.

Remember, that these Bitters are not Alcoholic, and not intended as a Beverage.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple pre-

and I hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, until the impression that they were chiefly an alcohol mixture I am indebted to my friend Robert Sherman, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by his tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year was followed by a complete relief, and restoration to a degree of health and strength which I had not felt for six months before, and almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

DISEASES OF KIDNEYS & BLADDER,
In young or aged, male or female, are speedily removed, and the patient restored to health.

DELICATE CHILDREN,
Those suffering from Marasmus, wasting away, with scarcely any flesh on their bones, are cured in a very short time; one bottle in

their cases, will have a most surprising effect.

PA. BITTERS

Having suffering children and a desire to raise them, will never regret the day they commenced with these Bitters.

LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS,

and those working hard with their brains, should always keep a bottle of Woodland's Bitters near them, as they will find much benefit from its use, to both mind and body, enlivening and not depressing. It is not a liquor stimulant, and leaves no prostration.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

And the friends of Soldiers. We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Woodland's German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Woodland's German Bitters. We have no hesitations in saying that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thousands of letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature "C. M. Jackson" is on the wrapper of each Bottle. Prices per Bottle 75 cents, or half dozen for \$4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the tempting preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, generally packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 634 Arch Street.

JONES & MYERS,
(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.)
Baltimore.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers

